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ARCHIVES
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The Alumni

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Alumni Association

THE VALUMNI

VOLUME I.

FALL TERM, 1919

NUMBER I.

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Edited and Supervised by the Alumni Secretary
FREDERICK J. MARSTON

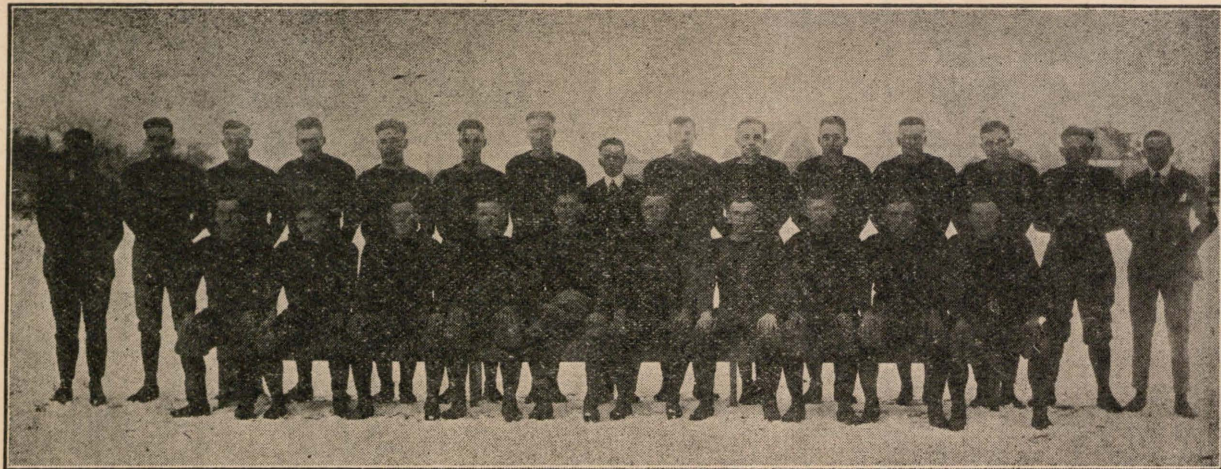
VIRGIL W. PARKER.....	Business Manager
MISS BEULAH PURVIS.....	Circulation Manager
WALTER J. BRENNAN.....	Football Writer
GEORGE W. STIMPSON.....	Historian
HERMAN L. NEWSOM.....	Literary Critic



AM only a little book this time, but when you see me again I shall have grown to larger proportions.

Now I speak of Football and of the Story of the Brown and Gold when the institution was yet young, but when next I appear Basketball will replace the sport of the grid-iron, the story of the University will tell of a period of later development, and some special articles will speak of the Chicago Alumni.

Through me every member of the Alumni can learn more about his school and can maintain the better the true spirit of the Brown and Gold.



THE GRIDIRON WARRIORS OF THE BROWN AND GOLD

Reading from left to right—Standing: Elliott, Mgr.; Gilbert, Cook, Conley, Sawyer, Carpenter, Gibson, Coach G. E. Keogan, Kreible, Haas, E. Goheen, Adams, Albe, Bonner, Brown. Sitting: Wilhelm, Campbell, Heinbaugh, Csycz, Dandelet, Capt., Bradley, F. Goheen, Lindstrom, Swarenger, Engstrom.

ATHLETIC REVIEW

BY

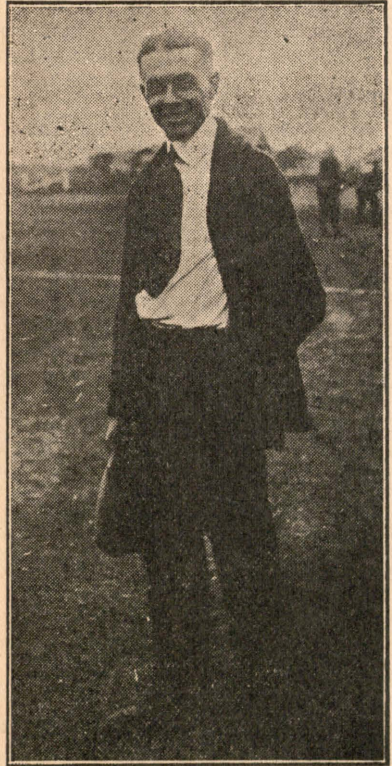
WALTER J. BRENNAN



WITH the opening of the Fall term in 1919, Valparaiso University stepped into the intercollegiate field of sport in a most convincing manner—by having as its representative on the gridiron a football team composed of stars from Army and Navy outfits and whipped into true varsity shape by V. U.'s first Director of Physical Education, Dr. George E. Keogan. With ten years of experience and unvarying success behind him, and fresh from triumphs at St. Thomas College, at Great Lakes Naval Station, and at Allegheny College, he had turned down tempting offers from great universities east and west in order to come here at President Brown's call to put Old V. U. on the sport map.

No one who saw the Great Lakes eleven go down to defeat, or who saw the Brown and Gold machine run up the score of victory by sweeping aside the stubborn defense of Transylvania and of Hanover, will doubt of his success. But how few realize the magnitude of his problem. Coming here with no knowledge of the athletic situation and with no letter men from previous seasons to form a nucleus, he, nevertheless, shouldered the burdens, faced his troubles squarely, as is his way, and, while the majority of students were getting acquainted with class rooms and professors, he hammered the fundamentals of football into a bunch of green material on Brown Field. Some men among them, it is true, were veterans of prep school teams, and nearly all had from time to time "in the service" played for their regiments or for their ship; but Dr. Keogan had to instill in them his system of conditioning and his methods of attack and defense that would fit them to compete later in the season with such crack combinations as St. Louis University and South Dakota University. Among his troubles, too, came the absence of even an Athletic Manager and an Association. And there was no field ready to stage his contests on. Yet, overcoming all of these obstacles, his team defeated Chicago Y. M. C. A. College in the opener, 26—0.

The second contest was with the fast Notre Dame Freshmen team, and it was played in ideal baseball weather, extremely warm and hard on an aggregation struggling to get into condition. With the aid of some experienced men among the freshmen warriors, and a fluke run for a touchdown early in the contest, V. U. tasted its first defeat, 7—0. The punting of Castner, the visitors' back, was a feature of the terrific resistance offered to their veterans by the wearers of the Brown and Gold.



DR. GEORGE E. KEOGAN
Coach

THE VALUMNI

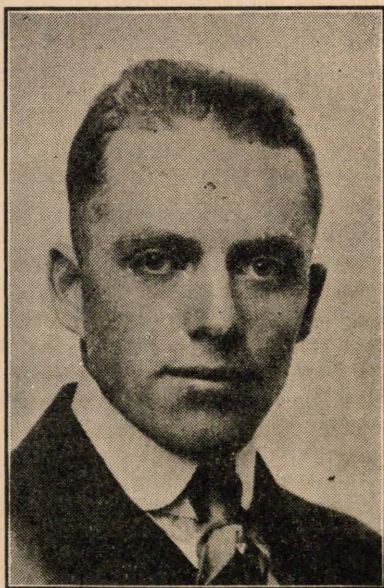


CAPTAIN DANDELET
Fullback

faced each other and the pigskin spun high in the air on the opening kick-off, the crowd saw a new spirit, a "never-say-die" attitude, that sent a thrill through the gloomy spectators and inspired them to cheering, loud and long. Led by the invincible Captain Dandelet, the team opened a steady triumphant march that ended the first time when the captain ripped his way over the last white line. However, it did not terminate there, for even as the ball was put into play the crashing drives through the Kentucky line and around the ends, by Dick Bradley, the speedy Gilbert, and F. Goheen, with Dandelet always coming through with distance when yards were vital, paved the way for another drive down the field and finally over the goal line at the close of the game. By turning the apparent defeat into a glorious victory the team and their coach earned the undying respect and praise of a great number of the students, who later were known as "The Loyal 500".

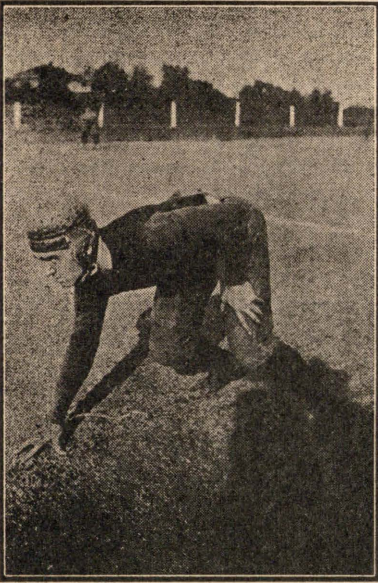
Great Lakes Naval Station came next on the schedule, and by this time the weather was improving and the squad was beginning to feel the effects of the excellent training methods of their coach. Although it was a pretty battle, the "gobs" were hopelessly outclassed, the sensational backfield ripping through the hole made by such linemen as Conley, Albe and Sawyer, while the V. U. ends spoiled play after play before it got under way. Even though the visitors were game, their best efforts held the count at 33-0 in our favor when the final whistle blew.

Already rumors had been coming to the ears of the local enthusiasts regarding the speedy team representing Transylvania College, and the game with them was looked forward to as promising to be a genuine test for the Brown and Gold. Dr. Keogan had obtained results by this time, and knew the weaknesses and points of strength in his combination; so on these faulty points he devoted a great amount of time, and when the husky Kentuckians arrived no one in the bleachers had any fears. Early in the game the visitors got within striking distance and their fullback booted a field goal over the cross-bar for the only score made by either side in the first half. When the two elevens once



LAWRENCE ELLIOTT
Student Athletic Manager

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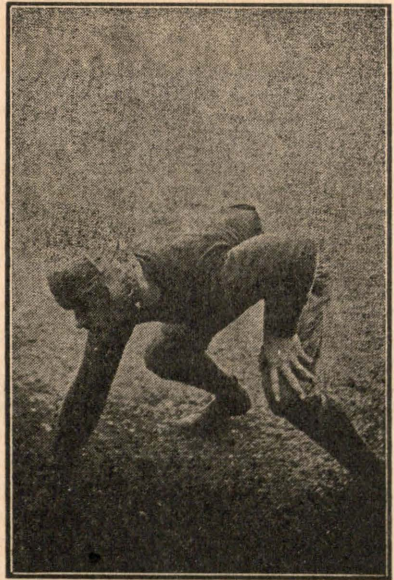
GILBERT
Right halfback

"Cap'n Dan's" aggregation to the tune of 54 to 0. The back field was in top form, rending the visitors' line into bits, registering long gains through the tackle positions, and tearing off pretty jaunts around the ends. Passes, with the sterling ends, Adams and Cook, always working prettily with Dandeleit, who did the heaving, were credited with unusual success, several touchdowns being made. In the last few minutes, the tiny "Rabbit" Corcoran ran a beautiful pass for 55 yards, scoring a touchdown.

It seemed that nothing could stop the Brown and Gold now, because the hard grilling given them previous to going to St. Louis University for one of the biggest contests on the schedule put them in perfect trim. But the jinx seemed to have followed them, for the V. U. team faced the St. Louis University eleven across a sea of mud. Neither side was able to present a game, since luck and a series of mad plunges into the mire took the place of science. The heavy backs from Valpo were unable to get started, much less smash the line; while the lighter players sent in by St. Louis were able to navigate faster, and particularly in advancing the ball on the kick-off did this count. A fluke field goal by Murphy, the diminutive St. Louis quarterback, won the day for the Missourians, the

With such men as Engstrom at center, Haas, Kreible, a sensation in his first season, Sawyer, Cook, Adams, E. Goheen and Conley being developed into wonderful material and capable of holding their own against any combination, all fears of a weak line were forever swept away, and confidence was paramount. Conley was a source of great strength at tackle, doing his work well and putting confidence and pep into his mates. Cook and Adams were acquiring an enviable reputation as being stumbling blocks for attempted end plays; and it had to be a snappy play, indeed, with a remarkable defense, that kept these two wing men from nailing the runner. It had seemed nigh impossible for any coach to drill the new material at hand into a line composed of such men as Cook, Conley, Sawyer, Engstrom, Albe, Haas, Kreibel and Adams, who in mid-season were equal to veterans and who made up the front wall that gained the reputation of being impenetrable. But Keogan knew no impossibility, and his men caught his spirit.

This fact was impressed on Hanover College, when the down-staters met defeat at the hands of

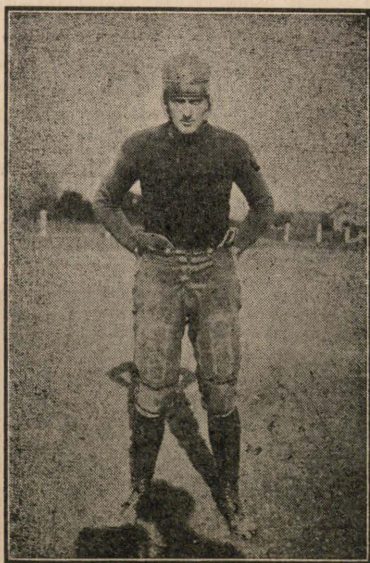


BRADLEY
Left halfback

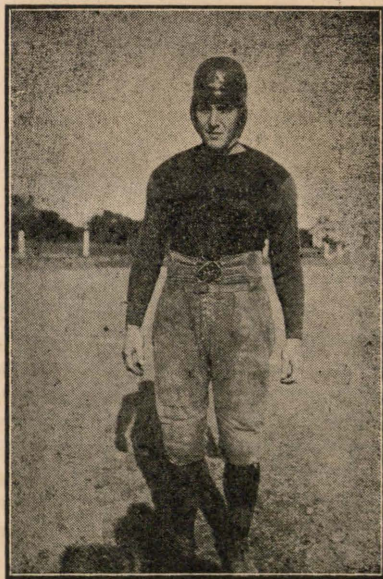
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score of 3—0 being far from what would have been correct had the baseball fields been dry and the conditions, which the team will long remember, better. In this contest Campbell suffered a broken ankle, thus putting the only quarter on the squad out for the remainder of the year. In addition to this, our injuries, among them being Bradley's fractured ribs, left the team in bad shape, and a gloomy outlook faced the remnants of the squad.

With three first-string men on the side-lines and with practically no power in the backfield to aid Dandelet in breaking down the Morningside College defense, Valpo was forced to take another defeat, the Sioux Sity collegians winning by a 26—0 count. But it was not without a fight that will never be forgotten in V. U. history. The line fought on and on, while the patched-up backfield played a glorious, but losing, game. F. Goheen, natural player, and always a power, worked incessantly and turned in some pretty gains through a broken field. while Swearer and Dandelet won imperishable renown, both on the offensive and the defensive. It was a hard game to lose, but



CONLEY
Right tackle

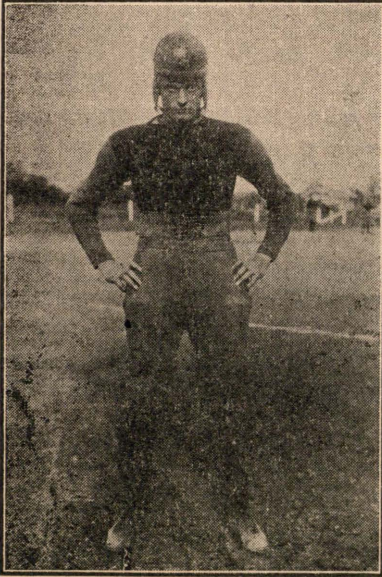


E. GOHEEN
Left tackle

it was only the result of too severe a handicap. The loss of Conley was great, but it showed the calibre of Keogan as a mentor, for in a very limited time he had developed Kreibel and Czsyz, and had all in readiness for the final contest of the year with the great eleven representing South Dakota University, a team that had trimmed Morningside and had had a most successful season in their section.

It was quite fortunate that the game scheduled with Chicago Tech was cancelled by the Windy City men, for it gave Coach Keogan a chance to get his crew into shape for the great contest on Thanksgiving Day. The work he did previous to this set-to will never be known, but night and day he prepared for the event, getting the injured men back into uniform, perfecting the team in every detail and furnishing them with a brand new set of offensive tactics. Chalk-talks at night after a strenuous session on the gridiron in the afternoon were common, and the student body caught the spirit of

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ADAMS
Right end

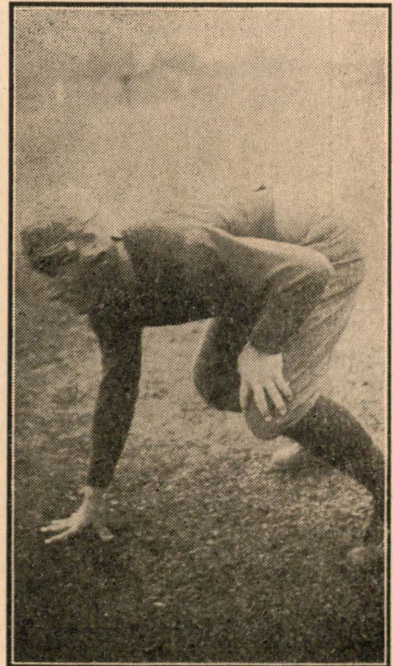
the thing, organizing, with the "Loyal Five Hundred" as a nucleus, into cheering sections, while anxiously awaiting the contest.

Thanksgiving Day, 1919, will long be remembered by those students and loyal alumni who came back to the First Annual Home-Coming Day. On this memorable date Brown Field presented a far different appearance to that of the old field so long familiar to some of them. The packed bleachers, the cheer-leaders in gaudy dress, the fine playing field and, best of all, the perfectly-conditioned squad of huskies that ran across the grounds to uphold the honor of the Brown and Gold, were sights that gladdened the hearts of hundreds of the alumni and made Old V. U. dearer than ever to them.

Soon the game opened, and almost immediately the battle raged hot. The first quarter saw Captain Dandelet leading his men in superb fashion, calling the signals from his position at fullback and performing his part as field general in a truly wonderful manner. And the line! Their work was the delight of the hundreds of cheering enthusiasts. A stone-wall when the husky backs of the opposition smashed into

them, and a veritable "steam-roller" when on the offensive, they covered themselves with glory and enabled Dandelet, Gilbert, Bradley and F. Goheen to crash through for constant gains that once again constituted a grand, victorious march to a touchdown. Gilbert scored the first by a smashing drive through South Dakota's right tackle position. Then followed a second march that swept away the stubborn defense of the Westerners, the sturdy, dependable Bradley plunging over the last white line behind a massed interference and sending the rooters into hysterics of joy. A shift play, developed and used for the first time in this game, was a consistent ground-gainer, but the spirit of the Brown and Gold, with odds seemingly against them, was the cause of victory by a 12—0 score.

This game was the one game on the schedule, the one to which all others led, and the game which had to be won in order to crown the team representing Valpo in its initial year with glory and success. It will go down in V. U. annals as a crisis in our athletic life that was met and passed successfully only because of the untiring efforts of Dr. Keogan and the valiant warriors who made the glory possible by their courage and



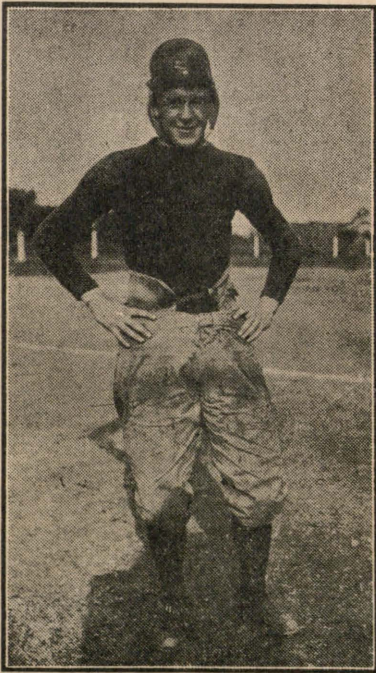
F. GOHEEN
Quarterback

THE VALUMNI

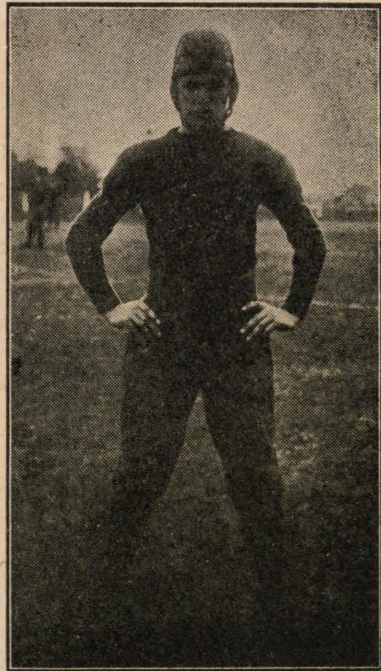
skill. Too great praise and honor cannot be showered on these men, and their names will long live in V. U.'s Hall of Fame.



FROM THE MORNINGSIDE GAME



ENGSTROM
Center



SAWYER
Right guard

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THE STORY OF VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

BY

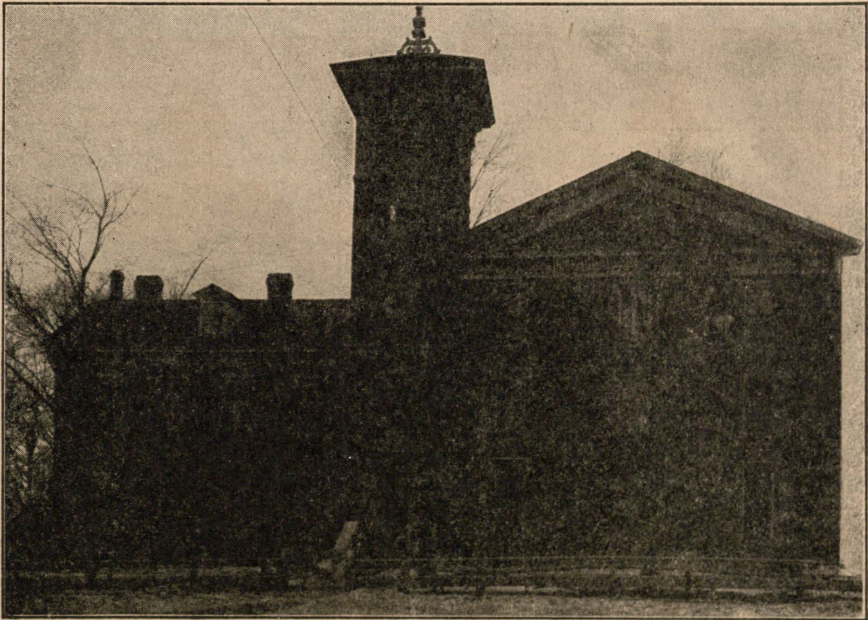
GEORGE W. STIMPSON

PART I

THE FIRST VALPARAISO COLLEGE



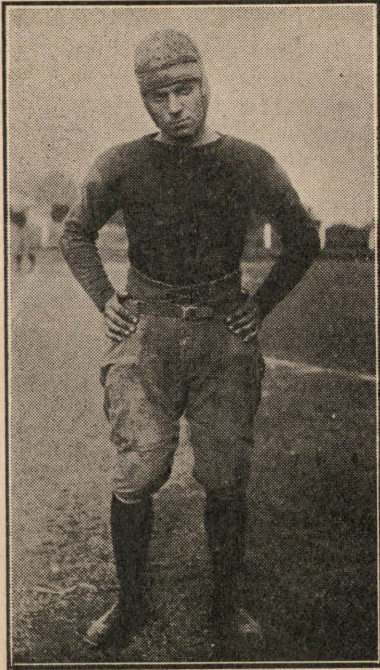
TO FIND the beginning of Valparaiso University we must go back further than the time when Henry Baker Brown established the Northern Indiana Normal School. On the day the great educator first walked up College Avenue, the Old College Building already stood as a monument of a former attempt to found in Valparaiso a school which would ultimately grow into a powerful university. The importance of the story of this first enterprise lies in the fact that Mr. Brown would never have come to Valparaiso had not the Old College Building been previously erected. During the twelve years prior to his advent, the words "Valparaiso College," "College Hill," and "College Avenue" had become household names to the citizens of Valparaiso. These people had only recently failed



THE OLD COLLEGE BUILDING

in an attempt to establish a permanent institution of learning; but they looked upon this as no fault of theirs. The war and the change of conditions which followed were the causes of failure, rather than any lack of support from the people of Valparaiso. The scholarship of this former college was of a quality rarely excelled, and the management of the institution was efficient and satisfactory. Though religious preferences were in no way interfered with and attendance of religious exercises was never com-

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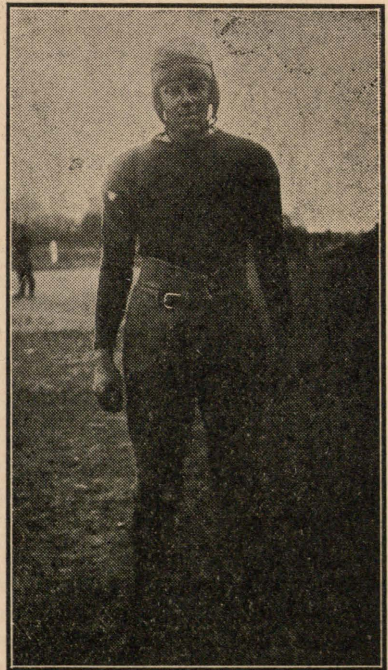
ALBE
Left guard

Indiana who would not have liked to see Valparaiso become a flourishing city of note in the Northwest. A college would enlarge the town each year by attracting hundreds of students and many families who would come to enjoy the privileges of a college town. It would add to the prosperity of the place by increasing the value of property and by bringing thousands of dollars of cash each year to be spent by the students. Some men could see Valparaiso in the future, independent of the surrounding cities and holding a place of honor in the Northwest. There were also those who loved education for its own sake and who wished to be in the lead in all civilizing enterprises. They thought not only in local terms, but their visions extended far beyond the confines of their little village. With all these circumstances in their favor, and with a good location, it is not strange that the people of Valparaiso thought well of the proposed college.

Plans immediately began to materialize when the Methodist Episcopal Church offered to do the work and to take the responsibility of building and governing the institution. It was to be a de-

pulsory, the college was denominational; and this was thought by many to be the principal cause of its final suspension, for after the Civil War sectarian schools never flourished as they did before. Bearing these facts in mind, it is not hard to see why the citizens of this community were in accord with the plans of Henry B. Brown, and it is obvious why we must ascribe to the town-folk of Valparaiso a fair part of the credit for making possible one of the greatest educational achievements of modern times—Valparaiso University. For this reason we dwell at length upon the history of the first Valparaiso College, which was established in the year 1859.

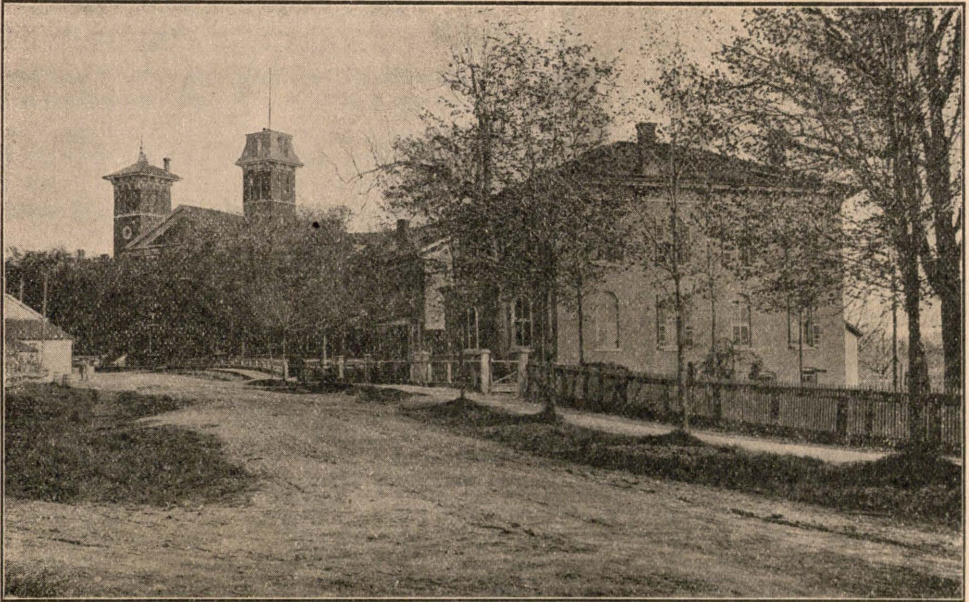
In order to understand the motives for establishing a college in Valparaiso we should take into consideration several circumstances. At the time our story opens there were no high schools in this part of the country, and no higher education of any kind under the supervision of Protestants in Northwestern Indiana. Many people could well afford to send their children to college, but did not care to send them far away into other states. There were few persons in this part of



KREIBLE
Right tackle

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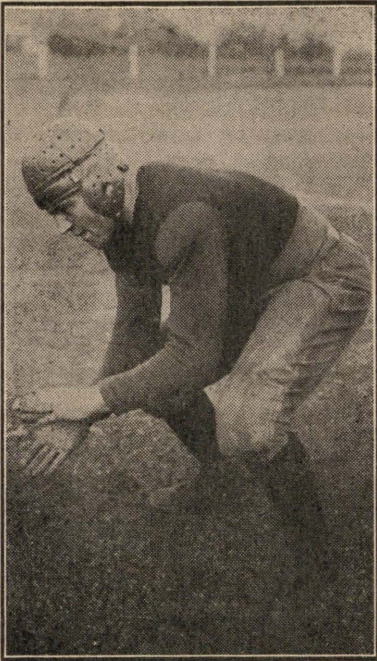
nominal school under the supervision of the Northwestern Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church; but its purpose was to promote religion and education generally and not in any way interfere with religious beliefs. Hence, it is not correct to think of it as a college in which special religious courses were given. It was to be a co-educational institution which would offer literary and scientific courses to all who wished work of a high grade. The original plan was to establish a college which would accommodate from three hundred to five hundred students. The Board of Trustees finally decided to call it the Valparaiso Male and Female College, a name which alone was of sufficient detriment to the college to insure its failure. This name seemed appropriate because it suggested that the institution was to be co-educational, which was thought to be a long step in advance of most other schools. But in spite of all this, the average person of to-day cannot look



upon the choice of the title in any light other than as being unfortunate. There is one thing, however, which we must take into account. The words "male" and "female" employed in the sense desired in the name of the college were in general use at that time, although they were outlawed by the best authorities on English. We regret only that those who named the college were not better versed in the advertising trade.

The Board of Trustees wished to have the college ready for service in time to open the first term in the fall of 1859. They proceeded at once to buy fifteen acres of land from the old Freeman estate. This area was that part of the Hill which is now bordered by Locust street on the west, by Union on the north, by Garfield on the east, and by the Pennsylvania Railway on the south. The mere location of this tract would be of no importance to us were it not for the fact that it determined the position of the future Valparaiso University. Soon a meeting was held in the Valparaiso Court House, at which nearly six thousand dollars was donated by the people of the town and county. The Building Committee was ordered to have put up a cheap wooden building to be used for the college until a more substantial one of brick could be erected. This temporary structure was immediately built where Music Hall now stands.

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CAMPBELL
Quarterback

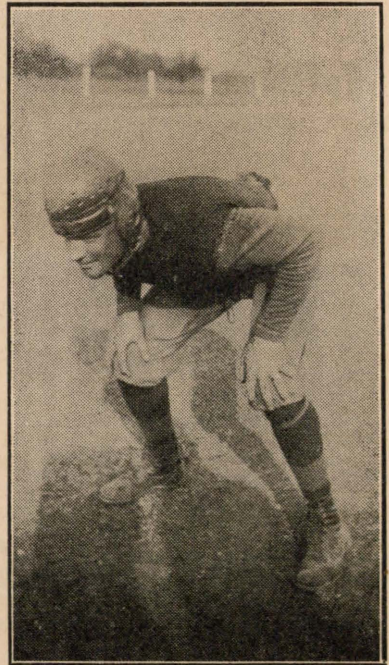
mile in the woods seems as far as ten in the city. College Avenue was the first street laid out on the Hill, and it was not opened up to Main Street until after the Civil War. There was a large pond east of where the Domestic Science Building now stands, and the whole Hill was rough and uninviting. The Pennsylvania Railway, which had been completed the previous year, had not yet had much influence on Valparaiso; but signs of progress could be seen on every hand.

On the 21st day of September, 1859, the Valparaiso Male and Female College opened with a faculty of six and an enrollment of about seventy-five students. The Reverend C. N. Sims had been elected president of the faculty, but he did not take charge in person the first term. Francis D. Carley was the first principal of the college, and was also professor of mathematics and of natural sciences. The work was divided into three Departments, the College, the Music, and the Primary. Everything moved along nicely and by the end of the second month, 108 students were registered. The first term closed with an exhibition at the Methodist Church.

The school year consisted of three terms. The fall term opened about the middle of Sep-

Let us remember that Valparaiso of 1859 was not the Valparaiso of 1919. Sixty years have made their impression on the town since the little college was built in the woods southeast of the public square. The population then was only about fifteen hundred. Hardly a building now stands which is used for the same purpose it was at that time. Churches and school houses were small and poorly built, and most of the streets were rough and unpaved; though this does not mean that Valparaiso was not a beautiful place. From the beginning of its existence, from the time the first cabin was set up, the name has always been appropriate for the beautiful little city.

Perhaps the most suggestive thing which can be said of the Hill is that it was then considered to be out in the country. Sager's Lake and Sager's Mill have not changed much, but they were then looked upon as being a long distance from Valparaiso. The Hill was covered with timber and underbrush; there was not a building on it until the college was built, and no streets were laid out on it until some time later. The only way to reach the College from down town was by way of ordinary country roads or by way of paths through the fields and woods; and one

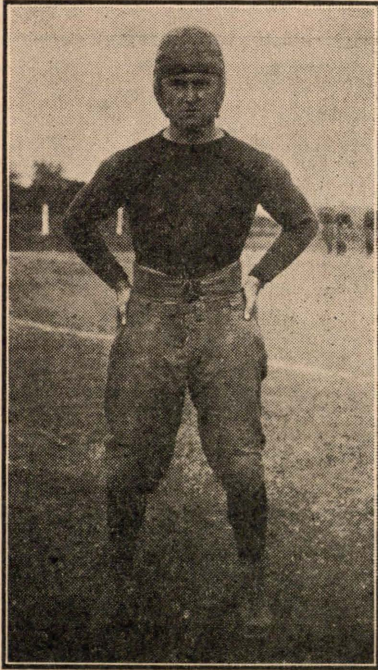


ANOTHER VIEW OF BRADLEY

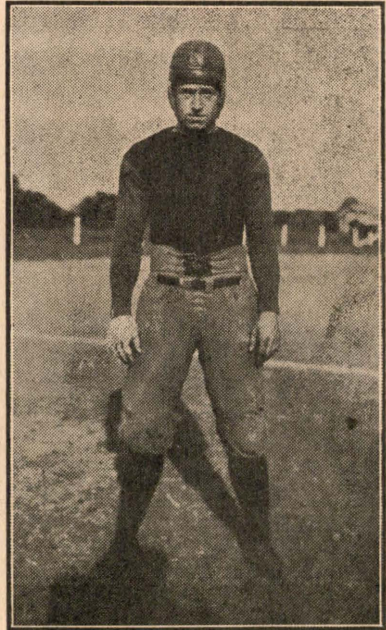
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tember; the winter term about the last of December or the first of January; and the spring, or summer, term in the early part of April. Each term was about twelve or thirteen weeks long. This schedule was never altered from the beginning to the suspending of the college.

While the institution was flourishing in the wooden building, the committee was making preparations to put up the permanent college building. The contract was given to John N. Skinner. Mr. Skinner was a man who should always be remembered in connection with the early colleges and schools of Valparaiso. The father of a large family, and a prominent citizen of the town, he was always foremost in advocating an institution which was for the benefit of the people. When the first college meeting was held in the court house he made a speech urging his fellow-citizens to sup-



SWEARENGER
Halfback



COOK
Left end

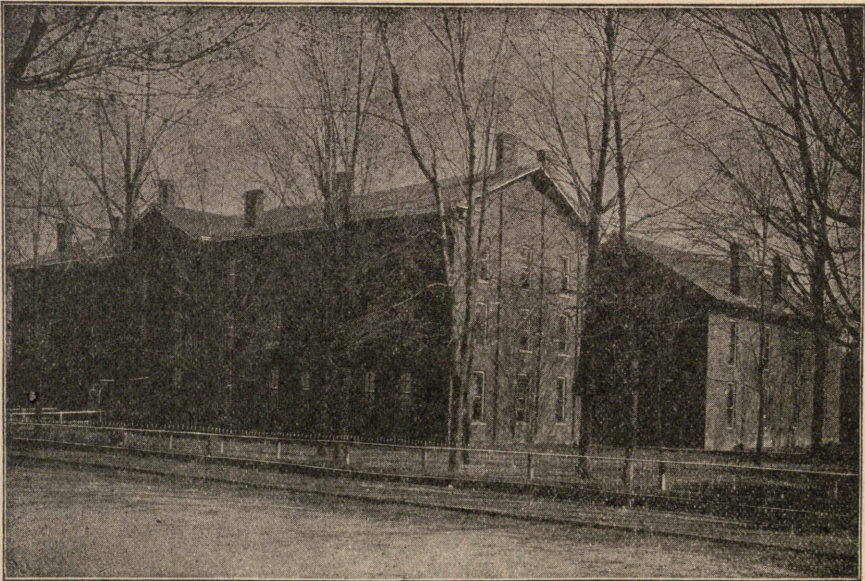
port the new school and he was the first to subscribe a thousand dollars for the enterprise. Probably no man was ever more loved and respected by the people of Valparaiso. The editor of the Valparaiso "Republic" speaks of him as "Regal John, the prince of good fellows, the man whose heart is in the right place." After the Civil War he was made mayor of Valparaiso, and so faithfully did he discharge his trust that he was kept in that position for many years. He always remained a friend of Valparaiso College, and when the institution began to show signs of languishing he again stepped forward to rescue it, if possible, from financial ruin.

The college building as planned would cost from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, but the Trustees decided to begin building as soon as ten thousand of this amount should be raised. A Valparaiso man, writing in the Autumn of 1859, says:

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"The brick building will be commenced this fall, and finished next summer, and will be three stories high, and as large on the ground as the liberality of the people will make it." Although three thousand of the required amount had not been subscribed, Mr. Skinner began construction work at once.

On April 25, 1860, the corner-stone of the Old College Building was laid. The people of Valparaiso met at the public square and went to the college in a long procession led by the village band. At the laying of the stone, after the benediction, and an address by the Reverend A. A. Gee, many articles of historic interest were deposited. "The corner-stone was then laid due east and west, according to ancient rules, by a number of members of the craft, and articles deposited by Mr. Gee, with appropriate remarks." The main part of the Old College Building was completed late in the fall of the same year. There were probably two principal reasons for putting the building



on that side of the College Addition most remote from the town. One was that the location was an ideal place for the central building of a college; and the other was that the lots between the college and town might be made saleable. Of course, at that time the railway problem was not thought of, and the fact that the college was built near the railway was perhaps considered by the founders as an advantage.

In the first two years of its life the college was very progressive. Under the presidency of Mr. Sims it grew from an enrollment of 157 students the first year to 327 the second. A normal department was added in order to train teachers for the public schools. Philosophy, sciences, ancient languages, and music were taught, together with all academic subjects. The Primary Department was also well attended, and by the people of Valparaiso it was considered of no less importance than the higher departments. It is no wonder then that people thought the newly founded school had a good future before it. "When we remember the long period of time that was consumed before any of the colleges of the Union were able to present a thorough course of study and a full corps of teachers, we turn with feelings of pride to the progress and

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prospects of the Valparaiso Male and Female College—the youngest University, we believe, in the United States.” Such were the sentiments of a Valparaiso editor after visiting the college one afternoon.

Literary societies, debating clubs, and other organizations made the institution a center of life and interest. There was the Calliopean Society, whose members were all girls. At one time it consisted of more than fifty students. Many were the socials, suppers, festivals, picnics, contests, and other amusements which they held for pleasure and profit. There had not yet been any attempt to start a college library, but the girls of this society held sociables and other entertainments in order to raise money to be contributed toward the purchase of books for a library. This library never became more than a society library, but it was used by the whole student body. This organization was also the first to publish a college paper. It was called the *Calliopean Echo*, and added much toward arousing a spirit of co-operation among the students. Beginning the first year of the College, the society lasted as long as the institution.

There were three important societies whose members were composed of the young men in the college. The Philomathean and Berean, both literary societies, were organized when the college just opened; and the Philological, which came into existence several years later. It was under the auspices of these organizations, either jointly or severally, that most of the important speakers, who spoke in the college chapel, were brought to Valparaiso. All these social institutions were necessary to make the school a success. The most important entertainments held at the college were the annual exhibitions given by these literary societies. Some of the best programs ever offered in the college chapel were given by the Calliopean and Philomathean in concert.

Since dancing and playing cards were forbidden, and since there were no shows to attend, it is not hard to imagine how the students of Valparaiso College amused themselves in those days before the Civil War. In winter there were skating, playing fox-and-geese, and all the rest of those good old winter games and sports. In the summer, ball clubs were organized and the students played among themselves or with the clubs down town. But in considering the amusements, we must not forget many other entertainments given by the college societies which have been previously mentioned.

Among the instructors in the college the first two years there were several who ought to be remembered. Francis D. Carley, professor of mathematics and natural sciences, first principal of the college, and long literary editor of the only Valparaiso paper at the time, was a man of genial personality, and was always loved by his students and by the people of Valparaiso. His sister, Delia Carley, was also very popular as a teacher. Professor H. W. Allen, who came at the beginning of the third year, made many friends in the college. He gave a series of lectures on Chemistry in Valparaiso, which were appreciated by both students and townsmen, as was proved by his large audiences. When he resigned his position as professor of mathematics and natural sciences the students showed him their esteem by sending him a memorial signed by a large number of teachers and students. Professors Utter and Banta were both men of high scholarship in the latter years of the institution, and we regret that we do not know more about these and other teachers.

During the first few years of the life of the college the examinations at the end of each term were always attended by a large number of people from Valparaiso and the surrounding country. The system used for examining classes seems very peculiar to the reader of today; for the examinations were held in the college chapel, which was part of what is now Elocution Hall, and everyone was invited to come. After the instructor had finished asking the class questions, he distributed text-books among the

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visitors present and permitted them to ask the class any question which was based on the text-book. It is said that the visitors often took advantage of this privilege by trying to catch the students on hard questions; but they were seldom able to ask a question from the book which the class could not answer. From this it may be seen that the training in this early school was thorough though a little unmerciful.

After the first two or three years, very elaborate programs were prepared for the closing exercises of each term. Two or three days would be spent in examinations, after which there would be exhibitions by the college societies, reunions of the alumni, farewell parties, meetings of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and the delivering of the Baccalaureate Address. During these days the streets of Valparaiso would be crowded with people from Porter and the adjacent counties, and there was not that quietness on the Hill such as we now have during examination week.

The college had not been opened long before the Hill began to assume a thriving and prosperous appearance. At first the scarcity of rooming and boarding halls made it necessary for many students to live in the down-town section; but soon the ever-increasing demand for rooms resulted in the erection of several new houses, a number of which are still standing today modestly wedged in between the finer buildings that were afterwards put up. At that time some of the students boarded themselves, while others preferred to board and room with private families, where the price ran from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per week. Tuition ranged from twelve to fifteen dollars a term, with



extra charges for music, French and German. After the war an omnibus line operated between the postoffice and the college. The charge was low—twenty-five rides for one dollar. In those days there were no regular streets laid out by which one could reach the college. The omnibus went up Main street to the top of the hill and then crossed the field to the school.

Thus things continued for a time, but unfortunately in the height of this prosperity the college was doomed to suffer a shock that was finally to cause its fall. Although all educational institutions were affected by the war, probably none suffered more than the little college on the Hill. We do not wish to be understood as meaning that the Civil War was the only direct cause of this slackening of progress. Indeed, many courses were added and others improved during the war, and the institution seemed to be built upon sure foundations. But what we do mean is that the number of students grew less and less after the outbreak of the Rebellion. The conditions brought about by the war, and left in its wake, were the real causes of the decline of the college. Throughout the country there were hundreds of small denominational schools which failed in the decade following the war. A depleted treasury and a change of public opinion, both immediate results of the national crisis just passed through, were perhaps the principal causes of downfall. The second year of the school was its largest in respect to numbers; after that there were a few prosperous terms, but never the same atmosphere of thrift.

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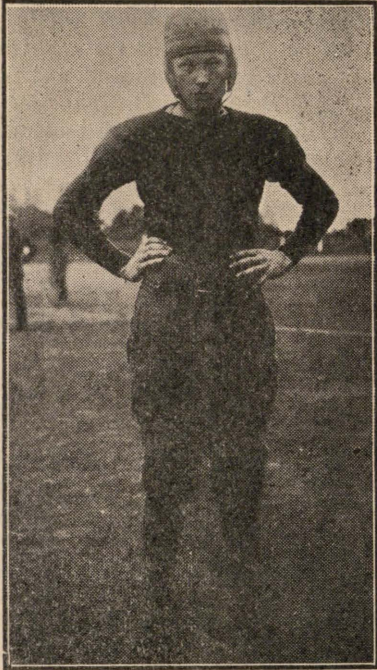
In May, 1861, there was a great day on College Hill. The following from the *Republic* suggests the spirit of the occasion: "Tuesday morning the students of Valparaiso College hoisted from the topmost summit of the College dome the noble flag of our Union. Repeated cheers arose from the little patriotic band of students and friends below, when the first breeze unfurled the Stars and Stripes on high. The last long, lingering applause had scarcely died away when the college choir heightened the emotion of pleasure by singing several of our celebrated national airs, all endeared to us by associations with our country's history." These words were written by one of this band of patriotic students. The South had seceded and Southerners had fired on old Fort Sumter. These students all knew that a fearful struggle was at hand, and that most of them would be called upon to take a part. Civil war cast its lurid glare over the land, but college life went on.

President Sims resigned his position at the end of the school year closing in March, 1862. He had filled his place well, and has the honor of being the first president of the first college in Valparaiso. Sims was a man of the old type of educator. There was little diversion from the routine of studies during his administration, and it is not likely that the students liked him, though it is evident that they respected him for his learning and eloquence as a speaker. When he withdrew, they presented him with a silver watch and a Bible, as tokens of their regard. The Reverend E. H. Staley was then elected by the Trustees to succeed him. Staley was a more genial man than Sims, and seems to have been liked as a teacher. He was also made school examiner of Porter county. During his career in office he made an honest effort to place the institution on a permanent basis, but it was hard to get people interested in anything at that time except the war. The college was now governed by eighteen Trustees living in different parts of northern Indiana. The courses were improved and regular degrees were granted in both the classical and scientific courses. The college was now of the same standing as any other college in the state. So far as bringing the school up to standards, perhaps more was accomplished under Staley than either before or after him; but the war was gradually drawing away the old students and few new ones were coming in. Mr. Staley resigned at the end of his second year, and was succeeded by B. Wilson Smith. Staley went South and worked in the hospitals of Sherman's army. But afterward he returned to Valparaiso, sick and worn out by his labors.

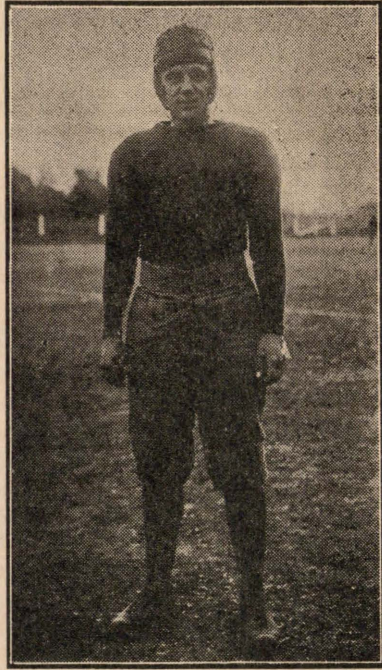
B. Wilson Smith was the most energetic of all the presidents of Valparaiso Male and Female College. Soon after he was elected to his office he had the grounds cleaned up, the college building painted, and a well dug in front of it. Preparations were made to admit "war orphans" and wounded soldiers without paying tuition. Arrangements were also made with the Trustees to use part of the College for the free schools. All patrons were to be admitted without the charge of tuition. Courses in physical training and elocution were introduced. Everything was done which would bring young people to Valparaiso for a college education. But the number of students continued to decrease. After three years of work as president of the institution, Mr. Smith resigned and was succeeded by Thomas B. Wood.

When Thomas B. Wood became president of Valparaiso College the war was over, but the school was never able to recover from the effects of it. However, for a time it seemed as if the college would prosper again. A meeting was held on the Hill, at which twenty-five thousand dollars was donated to the institution by the people. A College Aid Society was organized to raise contributions for the same purpose. The left wing was built on the Old College Building to serve as a boarding-house for young women. Several houses were built on the Hill and everything began to flourish. The Collegiate Department offered classical, scientific and English courses. Both A. B. and A. M. degrees were given. To these were added the B. S. and M. E. L. The Departments of

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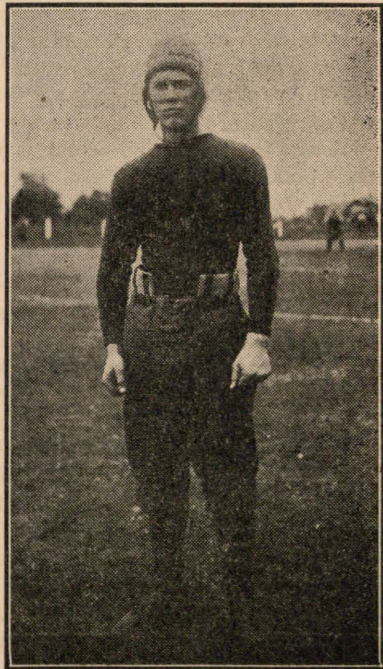
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Music and Modern Languages were improved and the Preparatory Department was enlarged. Even a Department of Telegraphy was added. All that was lacking to make Valparaiso Male and Female College a great institution of learning was a larger number of students. But the students never came, and by the end of the school year closing in June, 1869, we find Thomas B. Wood no longer president of the college. He, like his predecessors, had resigned.

After Mr. Wood withdrew, the Trustees re-organized the Faculty with O. H. Smith as president. The literary societies were still alive, but they no longer played the important part that they did in former years. The *Monitor*, the school paper, now began to languish and the college lost all its former appearance of a literary institution. The regular college course was kept in name, but the musical and commercial courses were the only ones patronized. Hardly a hundred students were now in attendance, and in the absence of the necessary money to continue, it could be only a matter of a year or two before the college must close its doors. In November of the same year the presidency was given to Mr. Aaron Gurney. Lawyer, minister, editor, and educator as he was, the trustees thought that he was the only man who could put the college back on a solid foundation. But they were too late. The institution was already beyond recovery.

Mr. Gurney organized the college the best he could. He appealed to the people to save it from ruin, but it grew weaker and weaker. Elaborate announcements were published in the Valparaiso paper, of which Mr. Gurney was editor. Yet the only departments which received many students were the Music and Commercial. Prof. J. W. Ruggles and Prof. G. W. Hewitt, of those two departments, had considerable success for some time. Both departments were enlarged, improved and strengthened otherwise. Literary and scientific courses were still retained, but only a few pursued them.

An attempt was made in the spring of 1871 to endow the college. Soon we hear of scholarships being on sale at the office of Mr. Gurney. However, all this failed. Hoping before long to get money by endowments and the sale of scholarships, the trustees decided to suspend the operation of the college for one year, and three men were now entrusted with its affairs. An investigation was made to find out what would be required to open up the institution again. These men believed that if the proper methods were employed, the college might be revived and put upon a permanent basis. But nothing came of their ideas. The Valparaiso Male and Female College was no more.

Valparaiso College had failed. She had lived through the trying days of the War and the first months of reconstruction; but at last hard times and change of public opinion had sunk her beyond recovery. How different might have been the fate of the Old College Building had it not been for this failure! Who can say whether it would have been for better or for worse? It sometimes seems that institutions are decreed to fail in order that greater ones may be built upon their foundations, and this is the philosophy which solaces us as we think of those days when the Hill was unfrequented, uncared for and forsaken.

There stood the Old College Building vacant, a stone over the grave of the institution which had been born so happily and which had lived so nobly, but which had died without hope. Swifts stuffed her chimneys, spiders spun their webs on her walls, doves perched in her steeple, owls nested in her belfry, and bats haunted the halls which so often had reverberated with the words of learning. Yet who would have thought then that this venerable old pile was soon to become the center of a great University with its alumni living in nearly every country of the world? But such would never have come to pass had there not lived a man who saw far into the future, who dreamed dreams of service to humanity, who possessed the courage, wisdom and genius that knew no rest until these dreams had become a happy realization.

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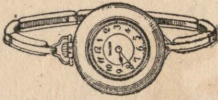
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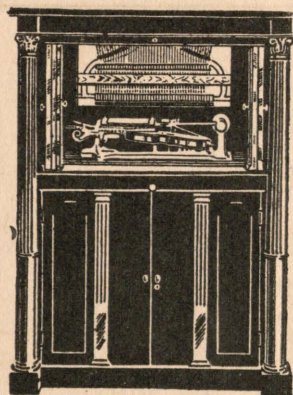
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